

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

THE WIFE'S REMONSTRANCE.

Come, rouse thee, dearest! 'Tis not well
To let the spirit brood—
Thus darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's current to a flood.
As brooks, and torrents, rivers, all
Increase the gulf in which they fall,
Such thoughts, by gathering up the rills
Of lesser griefs, spread real ills;
And with their gloomy shades conceal
The land-marks hope would else reveal.

Come, rouse thee now—I know thy mind,
And would its strength awaken;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind,
Strange thou shouldst be thus shaken!
But rouse afresh each energy,
And be what nature intended thee;
Throw from thy thoughts this weary weight,
And prove thy spirit firmly great:
I would not see thee bend below
The angry storms of earthly woe.

Full well I know the generous soul
Which warms thee into life—
Each spring that can its powers control,
Familiar to thy Wife;
For dearest thou she'd stoop to bind
Her fate unto a common mind?
The eagle-like ambition nurs'd
From childhood in her heart, had first
Consumed with its Promethean flame,
The shrine that sunk her so to shame.

Then rouse thee, dearest, from the dream
That fetters now thy powers;
Shake off this gloom—hope sheds a beam
To gild each cloud that lowers;
And though at present seems so far
The wished-for goal, a guiding star
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its utmost bounds be won;
That quenchless ray thou'lt ever prove,
In fond, undying, wedded love.

MOINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SKETCH OF WAR.

The moon in all her oriental splendor, was surrounded by innumerable little stars; the sky was one sheet of pure unspotted blue; the breeze was cool, but refreshing and renovating; all nature seemed at rest, saving the apparent whispering of men as if in secret council; the scene was awfully still and lonely, broken only at intervals, by the challenging of the watchful sentinel in the fort of Diegg, in Bengal. It was on the night of — December, 1804, at the mid hour which summoned unquiet spirits to wander from the cold sepulchre of the dead,—that self-same hour summoned a detachment of British troops to open a destructive fire against the high and haughty bastion of that fortress. The vivid flash of the great guns—their terrific roaring—their appalling re-echo, followed by the shouting of one thousand elated men, plainly told the congregated foe, that hundreds would soon be summoned before that tribunal, from whence no delinquent has yet returned. They accepted our challenge with a manly shout and some twenty guns. Variegated lights studied the whole line of the long parapet, so that the spot which had been selected for our approaches was as light as at noonday. We were quiet, not a word was heard. A second salvo was given, followed by the same simultaneous shout, which was, in like manner, returned as earnestly from the fort; after which there was a death-like pause which lasted for some minutes, each supposing the other was about to relinquish the contest, then, all of a sudden, a terrific cannonade and thousands of matchlocks and rockets. In one minute the whole fort was enveloped in a dense volume of fire. It was a splendid, but majestic sight: sometimes twenty rockets, with their long destructive tails, soared high above our heads; some fell among us. Variegated lights, more especially that of blue, burnt bright and long, which cast a death-like hue upon the features of our foes, who lined the bastions and parapets, expecting we were going to attempt the fort by escalade.—This fire was continued for ten minutes with unabated spleen, while we rested quietly upon our well-pointed bayonets & double loaded pieces. Their shots were well directed; many of them bore sad messages of death to many an ardent and heroic Briton, who there found a grave, and dear comrades wept over their untimely fall. Yet, what soldier would not willingly sacrifice his life for that dear, that valued country, old England! But to the thread of my narrative:—When the firing had somewhat subsided, and the panic struck soldiers satisfied that we were not so indignant as they supposed, the siege went on coolly and systematically, and little worth mention happened during the night, excepting the low-passing whisper along the trenches, that some dear comrade had bid us farewell. An involuntary tear fell upon our rocky pillow to his respected memory, and deep sighs were audibly heard, which scarce died upon the breeze, when the heart was opened afresh by the report of another added to the list of the dead. The report reaches the heart, but it is as short lived as that little creature whose life is but a day, the ephemera. There is al-

ways something in the active life of a siege to wean the mind from the more sober purpose of the thought. Towards morning the firing from the fort became slow and ineffectual; ours, steady and regular. At last the gray twilight opened the windows of the east, and we could observe the heads of men watching on the bastions and parapets: variegated colors, spears, matchlocks, were like young shrubs in a forest.—The morning gun was fired in our camp; the drums beat the reveillie; and the morning gun fired in the fort. Imagine our astonishment when we heard the British reveillie beat. Every ear was on the listen. The thing was palpable—What did this mean? All were silent, unwilling to believe their ears.—At least Sergeant Murphy said, 'By the powers! some of them black rascals are turned drummers and fifers; for that's the self-same tune that is after being played in our company. By my conscience! but I'll give them an extra poke, so I will, dead or alive, for their praysumption.' 'How will ye do that, sergeant, deary? A man cannot hurt another when he is dead, or kilt, or murdered.' 'Well but Pat, honey, I can have the inclination: sure that's all one! If I can't hurt the spalpeens, dead or alive, sure I can haunt them. See the villains, how they dance about! By my conscience! but I'll make you dance an Irish jig to an English hornpipe, so I will. By the powers! but they are as thick as paratees in a field. Och, Corporal Dogan, honey, sure there is a great big rascal with a white face!—Arrah, take the glass and see.' 'The devil a white face I can see, that aint black or some other color to prevent it.' 'Because you shut both your eyes, so you do, to be sure, when you look through a glass, or what the devil is the use of it.' 'Arrah, Pat, honey, where were you born, that you shut both your eyes when you look at any thing?—Come here and put it to the left eye, & keep wide open the right, without closing either. Look straight forward.—What do you see?' 'Nothing, now, nothing at all. Now, arrah, stay, stay; keep it fast. Och, there are hundreds and thousands in the end of the glass.' 'Arrah, Pat, what the devil are you looking for?' 'Sure, sergeant, joy, I saw a thousand of them in the glass, but the devil a one is left.' 'You fool, because the glass multiplies.' 'I suppose so, fait, for they look mighty small.' 'Take another peep, corporal, deary.' 'So I will. Arrah, murder in Irish, but I have them! Here a cannon-shot knocked up the dirt about poor Corporal Dogan's face and completely blinded him. 'Och, you dirty blackguards, I'll look again, although you have blinded me, just to be revenged.' Here he applied the glass to his bunged-up eyes. 'What do you see, Corporal Dogan?' 'Nothing at all; only I am looking at them for fear, but the devil a morsel can I see. When you see another ball coming, just give me the wink, that I may bob.' 'It's coming! But are you sure of that, joy?' Here the ball struck close to him. 'By my conscience!—and that's no small oath—but it was true enough.' 'I think you had better sit down, or, perhaps, they may mend their shot.' 'Never mind their shot; never mind: I'll stare them out of countenance, so I will, although I can't see the length of my nose! There was a general laugh at the expense of poor Corporal Dogan, which raised the ire of the said corporal, and he angrily replied. 'Arrah! what the devil are you all grinning at? Faith, although I'm blind, I can see as far as any blind man in the camp, so I can, or as any of you. Now, can any mother's son of ye see that fellow capering about on a white horse with a long spare, with a ragtail, a brace of pistols, and a large blunderbush as big as a six pounder?' All gazed but none saw it. 'Can any one of you see that elephant, with a 24 pounder and a whole company of artillery on his back?' 'No, no, no! Where, where?' went round the whole ranks. 'By the powers, boys, do you see that regiment of light horse, all mounted on camels?' 'Here the whole set up a shout at Pat's regiment of light horse mounted on camels! 'What! you can't see them? Och, ye blind boobies! then your eyes are no better than mine, knock'd out! Here the laugh was at the expense of the quick-sighted; and poor Pat Dogan sat down to pick the pebbles out of his eyes.

It was now clear day light; and the reader can imagine their astonishment, when they found four batteries erected under their very noses. They showed themselves in great numbers; the bastions and parapets swarmed with them to gaze on our work. Not a shot was fired on either side; there seemed a cessation of hostilities for the time; the foes stood gazing on each other: all seemed deep in thought! The scene was truly imposing: the bright sun rose in all his majesty, and brightened the dejected features of the contending foes. When Pat Dogan, as queer a fellow as ever pulled a trigger, disturbed the gravity of the scene, by bellowing

out, 'Sergeant Murphy, dear, arrah come here! here's a fine sight, that'll make your heart glad with joy!' 'What is it Pat?' said the sergeant, placing himself by the side of the corporal. 'Sergeant, honey, be after shutting your wrong eye and looking with the right.' Here the sergeant, who was as rum a wag as the other, shut his left eye, and said, 'Well corporal, what am I to look at?' 'Just be after fixing your eye on those great big guns, sergeant.' 'I see no guns.' 'Faith, then I do, some hundreds; there they are, all in a row and as straight as a line, with their ugly mugs turned this way.' A salvo from about twenty soon tumbled poor Pat Dogan over. 'Never mind!' said Pat, as he lay sprawling in the trenches; 'I don't think I'm dead, but I feel mighty queer, so I do Jemmy, dear; coolly said heroic Pat, 'have you been after seein' a stray leg? for I see one of mine is marched off! Sure, the rascals might as well have taken the one as had the corns on, so they might! Never mind, sergeant, joy, I have got two hands left, and will have a grapple with the rascals yet. If I should die of the amputation of the leg that's shot off, make my compliments, and tell them that I shan't forget to remember them another time! Here poor, brave, merry Pat fell back, gathered up his knees to his chin, clenched his hands, bit his lips, gave a deep groan, and died: he had received a shot in the body. This is the life of a soldier!

From the N. H. Patriot.

REMARKS ON COMETS.

BY DUDLEY LEAVITT, ESQ. OF MERIDITH. Considerable has been said, and something written, of late, respecting a comet, which the papers tell us will approach within 20,000 miles of the earth, about the 20th June next, according to the prediction of certain German astronomers. Before giving an opinion as to the probability or improbability of such an event, I shall first mention some of the whims and absurd notions which have been entertained concerning comets, and also some of the laws and principles pertaining to them.

During the ages of barbarism and superstition, comets were regarded as the harbinger of some awful calamity in the natural or political world. In the year 1456, a comet appeared which was looked upon in Europe with horror, except by astronomers, and the people were so terrified at the success of the Turkish arms at that time, and thinking the comet was the cause of it, that pope Collixtus ordered a general prayer on the occasion, in which even his Holiness cursed the Turks, comet and all.

So late as the beginning of the 18th century, Mr. Whiston, the friend and companion of Newton, supposed comets to be the abodes of the damned, who, by being alternately wheeled by the comet from the chilling regions of cold and darkness in the remotest limits of the system, and then wafted into the very vicinity of the sun, were punished by the extremes of perishing cold, and devouring fire.

Much speculation and anxiety were produced both in Europe and America, by the comet which appeared in September, 1811. Some ignorant people thought it was intended to produce the day of judgment; others, that it would strike against the earth, and instantly annihilate it, or approach so near as to burn it up; others were so frightened as to omit going to market; many made their wills, and some committed suicide.—All this was borrowing trouble needlessly, for the comet passed off quietly, and killed nobody, except those it scared to death.

Comets, like other planets, are retained in their orbits by the power of gravity, and carried round the sun by their centrifugal forces, and when nearest the sun, are heated to a great degree. It is stated that Sir Isaac Newton found the heat of the great comet which appeared in 1680, when nearest the sun, to be 2000 times greater than red-hot iron, which degree of heat he computed as follows. The heat of the comet at that time was 28,000 times greater than the heat of the summer sun. Boiling water is about three times greater than the heat which dry earth acquires from the summer sun; and the heat of red hot iron is between three and four times greater than the heat of boiling water; therefore the dry earth at the comet, when in its perihelion, was about 2700 times hotter than red-hot iron.

It is very singular that though the attraction of the other planets greatly disturbs the comets in their motions, yet the comets do not seem to disturb the planets in their motions.

It has been estimated by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, in Germany, that one comet out of 439,666,666, if there be so many, might, in its revolution, possibly strike the earth, and that such an event might happen once in 229,999,999 of years; and it has been supposed that the deluge was caused by a comet's coming in contact with the earth. But this appears improbable, and even impossible, on the principle of mutual at-

traction, unless the comet consisted wholly of water. For, if the mutual attraction of the earth and a comet, when 20,000 miles asunder, is sufficient to draw them together, according to the calculation of the German astronomers, surely when once in contact, they would continue to be so, and we should have one world sticking to the side of another, but no such thing is seen, or ever has been, that we know of; then where is the comet which caused the deluge? Will any one suppose that by its heat it melted or fused the earth; and when both became cool, they united and formed one new globe? Or, that the collision was so great as to reduce both to atoms, which by their mutual attraction collected themselves into the globe which we now inhabit? Neither of these suppositions is consistent both with the laws of nature and the catastrophe of the deluge. Were we to suppose that the comet which struck the earth and produced the flood, was a perfectly aqueous body, this would solve the question, provided the comet were not heated, but if they are heated as Newton conjectures, a globe of water not more than boiling hot, would soon be dissipated in steam. But to return to the subject of the comet calculated to approach the earth in June of the present year.

Should this comet arrive as predicted in Germany, it will be seven times nearer the earth than the moon is at her mean distance; as it will be between the earth and the sun, and consequently invisible till it has passed its perihelion, unless its magnitude should be great, if it should be drawn to the earth it will not be seen descending excepting to those where the sun is above the horizon. If its orbit coincides with the plane of the ecliptic, and it should strike the earth when it is noon in New England, the point of contact will be among the West India Islands, near which the sun will then be vertical.—If the time of contact should be at our midnight, the comet will strike the earth in Asia; if near sunrise, in Europe; and if near sunset, in the Pacific Ocean, which, by being pressed out of its place by the comet, will overflow the land, and cause another deluge. But this, if the Bible be true, will never happen, because the earth is never again to be drowned by a "flood of water."

On the 20th of June, this year, the Moon, Mars, and Jupiter, will be near the west at noon, and Saturn will be near the east, consequently those planets will attract the comet in a different direction from what the earth will, which will tend to prevent the coming in contact of the earth and comet.

Finally, though it may be possible for a comet to strike the earth or to come in contact with it, the chances against such an event are so numerous, that none need dread its occurrence.

Meridith, March 26, 1832.

In the Foreign Examiner of the 21st of March, 1832, there is the following pleasant little story.

THE WONDERFUL PHYSICIAN.

One morning at day break a father came into his son's bedchamber, and told him that a wonderful stranger was to be seen. 'You are sick,' said he, 'and fond of great shows. Here are no quack doctors now, nor keeping of beds. A remarkable being is announced all over the town, who not only heals the sick, but also makes grass grow; and what is more, he is to rise out of the sea.' The boy, though he was of a lazy habit, and did not like to be waked, jumped up at hearing of such an extraordinary exhibition, and hastened with his father to the door of the house, which stood on the sea shore. 'There,' said the father pointing to the sun, which at that moment sprung out of the ocean like a golden world.—'There, foolish boy, you who get me so many expenses with your lazy diseases, and yourself into so many troubles, behold at last a remedy, cheap, certain and delightful. Behold at last a physician, who has only to look in your face every morning at this same hour, and you will be surely well.'

Quite a comfortable Erection.—A French philosopher who had predicted that a comet was going to play the devil with this dirty world of ours in the year 1832, has given notice that there was a trifling mistake in the matter. It is the year 87,832 he meant.

We feel quite obliged to him for the postponement.—Canadian Journal.

Hay-racks should never project forward, as the animals in drawing out the hay are teased with the seeds falling into their eyes and ears; their breath always passes through the hay, and makes it unsavory.

SOMETHING NEW.

It is stated as a well authenticated fact, that the greater and more common part of the cigars vended in the United Kingdom, and sold at from 8s. to 13s. the hundred, are prepared from the cabbage leaf, soaked in a strong solution of tobacco water.

Shocking Occurrence.—We learn from the Canadian Emigrant, that on the 7th ult. a man named Drouillard came to the house of one W. Jones in Baldoon, the Township of Sombria, Upper Canada, stating that some one was in pursuit to kill him, and that he had great trouble with his brother. Mr. Jones seeing that he was not in his right mind, endeavored to soothe him, and asked if he would be reconciled to his brother if sent for. To this he assented; but soon slipped out of the house and took to the woods, being followed 3 or 4 hours by Mr. Jones and several neighbors, who not being able to overtake him gave over the pursuit. This was in the afternoon, Drouillard arrived at the house of a Mr. Reynolds, twelve miles from where he had first started, in the evening. He there stated that he was crazy, and wished to be bound. This was done, when, on saying the fit had left him, he was unbound. This was repeated three times.

After being loosed the third time, he seized a scalping knife from the fire place, & stabbed Reynolds three times. Reynolds' wife, who had gone to bed, being awaked by the noise, got up, and on entering the room found her husband on the floor and Drouillard over him holding him by the hair with one hand, and having the knife by the other. She instantly seized D. by one arm, while her husband wrenched the knife from him and threw it out of his reach. D. then drew R. to a corner of the house where there was an axe, which he and Mrs. R. seized hold of at the same time. Not being able to get it away from her, D. then grasped her husband by the throat with one hand, holding him by the hair with his teeth. Reynolds now called to one of his children to hand him the knife, which having obtained he cut D's throat, who instantly expired. Reynolds died the next day. Both these unfortunate men left large families.

The value of the Union.—There is force and beauty in the following sentences in the speech of Mr. Tyler, of Va. on the subject of Mr. Clay's resolution on the duties on imports:—

"I have been reared in a reverential affection for the Union. My imagination has led me to look into the distant future, and there to contemplate the greatness of free America.

"I have beheld her walking on the waves of the mighty deep, carrying along with her tidings of great joy to distant nations. I have seen her overturning the strong places of despotism, and restoring to man his long lost rights.—Wo, wo, betide that man who shall sow the seeds of disunion among us! Better for him had he never been born. If he call upon the mountains to hide him—nay, if he bury himself in the very centre of the earth, the indignation of mankind will find him out, and blast him with its lightnings."

Sadness.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirits. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind.—Again, a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell, overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence. Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although causing a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

'Pray, Mr. Abernethy, what is a cure for the gout?' was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. 'Live upon six-pence a day, and earn it!' was the pithy reply.

A little girl at Hagerstown, Maryland, a few days since, after jumping the rope 107 times in succession, was taken very dangerously ill, and her life was for a time despaired of.

Silks vs. Lightning.—A House in New-Hampshire was lately struck with lightning, and the soles taken by the electric fluid entirely off from the shoes on the feet of a young lady who was writing at midnight. She was not injured. So much for wearing silk stockings. Clad in silk gown, silk gloves, silk stockings, and a silk cap, a lady is safe from lightning—it may play around her, but it cannot touch her!

Notes are in circulation purporting to be of the Bank of the United States, for ten dollars, dated 1st June, 1826, marked D. and numbered 4115, payable in Baltimore—which are well executed, generally, and calculated to deceive a superficial observer. The signatures of the Cashier and President, are not written as well as the originals, and the filling up is rather defective.

Excellent Advice.

The following extracts are from an admirable little work lately published, of which we had occasion to make mention a week or two since, under the title of "A Whisper" to a newly married pair by a "Widowed Wife." We again solicit the attention of our readers to this publication as one, though small, of infinite value.

On Absence.—Few women are insensible of tender treatment; and I believe the number of those is small indeed who would not recompense it with the most grateful returns. They are naturally frank and affectionate—and, in general, there is nothing but austerity of look and distance of behavior, that can prevent those amiable qualities from being evinced on every occasion.—There are, probably, but few men, who have not experienced, during the intervals of leisure and reflection, a conviction of this truth. In the hour of absence and of solitude, who has not felt his heart cleaving to the wife of his bosom? who has not been, at some seasons, deeply impressed with a sense of her amiable disposition and demeanor. of her unwearied endeavors to promote and perpetuate his happiness, and of its being his indispensable duty to show, by the most unequivocal expressions of attachment and of tenderness, his full approbation of her assiduity and faithfulness? But lives not he that has often returned to his habitation fully determined to requite the kindness he has constantly experienced, yet, notwithstanding, he has beheld the woman of his heart joyful at his approach without even attempting to execute his purpose!—who has still withheld the rewards of esteem and affection; and, from some motive, the cause of which I never could develop, shrunk from the task of duty, and repressed those soft emotions which might have gladdened the breast of her that was ever anxious to please, always prompt to anticipate his desires, and eager to contribute every thing that affection could suggest, or diligence perform, in order to promote and perpetuate his felicity?

When absent, let your letters to your wife be warm and affectionate. A woman's heart is peculiarly formed for tenderness; and every expression of endearment from the man she loves is flattering and pleasing to her. With pride and pleasure does she dwell on each assurance of his affection; and, surely, it is a cold, unmanly thing, to deprive her virtuous heart of such a cheap and easy mode of gratifying it. But, really, a man should endeavor not only for an affectionate, but an agreeable manner of writing to his wife. I remember hearing a lady say "When my husband writes to me, if he can at all glean out any little piece of good news, or pleasing intelligence, he is sure to mention it." Another lady used to remark, "My husband does not intend to give me pain, or to say any thing unpleasant when he writes; and yet I don't know how it is, but I never received a letter from him, that I did not, when I finished it, feel comfortless and dissatisfied."

I really think a husband, whenever he goes from home, should always endeavor, if possible, to bring back some little present to his wife. If ever so trifling or valueless, still the attention gratifies her; and to call forth a smile of good-humor should always be a matter of importance.

Every one who knows any thing of the human mind, agrees in acknowledging the power of trifles, in imparting either pain or pleasure. One of our best writers, speaking on this subject, introduces the following sweet lines:

"Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from those trifles springs,
O! let the ungentle spirit learn from thence,
A small unkindness is a great offence.
To give rich gifts perhaps we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain."

On Connubial Happiness.—Let your husband be dearer and of more consequence to you than any other human being; and have no hesitation in confessing those feelings to him. Leave father and mother, and brother and sister, and cleave only to him. It is expressly the will of God; for of course the command applies to woman in the same degree as to man. What is any one to you in comparison of your husband? Whom have you a legal claim on, gentle lady?—Your husband only. Who has sworn by the laws of God and man to support and protect you? Your husband only. Whose home have you a lawful right to?—whose purse have you a lawful claim on?—Your husband's only. In whose house do you feel the sweets of independence? and in whose house can you proudly look round you and say, "I reign as mistress here?"—Your husband's, and your husband's only. Turn then, gentle lady, to your husband: let his interest, his comforts, his wishes, all be your's; and without hesitation give up for his sake all the world besides. There is an old Irish saying, and, like the generality of Irish sayings, expressive and true, the translation of which is as follows: "He must be a very good-for-nothing, indifferent husband, whose bosom is not the best pillow a woman ever laid her head on."

Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him. Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the ills and anxieties of life. Make it a repose from his cares, a shelter from the world, a home not for his person on-

ly, but for his heart. He may meet with pleasure in other houses, but let him find happiness in his own. Should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent and thoughtful, or even peevish, make allowances for the defects of human nature, and, by your sweetness, gentleness, and good-humor, urge him continually to think, though he may not say it, "This woman is indeed a comfort to me. I cannot but love her, and requite such gentleness and affection as they deserve."

I know not two female attractions so captivating to men as delicacy and modesty. Let not the familiar intercourse which marriage produces, banish such powerful charms. On the contrary, this very familiarity should be your strongest excitement in endeavoring to preserve them; and, believe me, the modesty so pleasing in the bride, may always, in a great degree, be supported by the wife.

"If possible, let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so. As long as he thinks he possesses the character, he will take pains to deserve it: but when he has lost the name, he will be very apt to abandon the reality altogether." I remember at one time being acquainted with a lady who was married to a very worthy man. Attentive to all her comforts and wishes, he was just what the world calls a very good husband; and yet his manner to his wife was cold and comfortless, and he was constantly giving her heart, though never her reason, cause to complain of him. But she was a woman of excellent sense, and never upbraided him. On the contrary, he had every cause for supposing she thought him the best husband in the world: and the consequence was, that instead of the jarring and discord which would have been inevitably produced had she been in the habit of finding fault with him, their lives passed on in uninterrupted peace.

I know not any attraction which renders a woman at all times so agreeable to her husband, as cheerfulness or good-humor. It possesses the powers ascribed to magic; it gives charms where charms were not; and imparts beauty to the plainest face. Men are naturally more thoughtful and more difficult to amuse and please than women. Full of cares and business, what a relaxation to man is the cheerful countenance and pleasant voice of the gentle mistress of his home! On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner is an antidote to affection; and though a man may not seem to notice it, it is chilling and repulsive to his feelings, and he will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house.

Is he fond of music?—When an appropriate moment occurs, sit down with cheerfulness to your piano or harp; recollect the airs that are wont to please him most, and indulge him by playing those favorite tunes. Tell me gentle lady, when was your time at this accomplishment so well devoted?—While he was your lover, with what readiness, and in your very best manner, would you touch the chords; and on every occasion what pains did you take to captivate! And now that he is become your husband, (methinks at this moment I see a blush mantling in your cheek,) now that he is your husband, has pleasing him become a matter of indifference to you?

Particularly shun what the world calls in ridicule, "Curtain lectures."—When you both enter your room at night, and shut to your door, endeavor to shut out at the same moment all discord and contention, and look on your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter sacred to peace and affection.

I cannot say I much approve of man and wife at all times opening each other's letters. There is more, I think, of vulgar familiarity in this than of delicacy or confidence. Besides, a sealed letter is sacred: and every one likes to have the first reading of his or her own letters.

Perhaps it may be your luckless lot to be united to an unkind husband—a man who cares not whether he pleases or displeases, whether you are happy or unhappy. If this be the case, hard is your fate, gentle lady, very hard!—But the die is cast: and you must carefully remember that no neglect of duty on his part can give a legitimate sanction to a failure of duty on yours. The sacredness of those ties which bind you as a wife remain equally strong and heavy, whatever be the conduct of your husband; and galling as the chain may be, you must only endeavor for resignation to bear it, till the Almighty, by lightning it, pleases to crown your gentleness and efforts with success.

On Prudence and Decorum.—"A man does not want to be dazzled in his matrimonial connexion, or to possess a partner who seeks the admiration of coxcombs or braggarts. He wants a person who will kindly divide and alleviate his cares, and prudently arrange his household. He seeks not a coquette, a fashionist, a flirt; but a comfortable assistant, companion, and friend."

Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband.—He may be a plain and insignificant, even a ridiculous, man: be it so; why did you marry him? You should have known all those defects before marriage. It is now too late; and as a wife, self (not to say a word of duty) calls on you to hide

his faults; and, whenever you possibly can, to bring him forward and make him of importance.

Assiduously conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. In the married life, confidants are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest; but will this redress your grievance? By no means.—Therefore never complain of him. In the first place, you violate a sacred duty by exposing your husband's faults; and in the next, even a certain degree of female dignity should combine with better motives to prevent it.

I would strongly recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or disunion which occurs between you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent, and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves." Besides, on those occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than your's.

The Examination of the
Gettysburg GYMNASIUM will occur on Wednesday the 25th of April. On the evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock, a Contest in Declamation, Composition and Debating, will be held in the Lutheran Church, between the rival Societies. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Borough and County are respectfully invited to attend. The Summer Session will commence on the 23d of May.
April 17. 2t

TEMPERANCE.
An adjourned meeting of the Temperance Society, will be held at the Court house, on Friday the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.
S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.
April 17. 1m

1,000 Bushels of LIME.
THE Subscriber, living half a mile from Millers-Town, Adams county, offers to his Friends and the Public, 1000 bushels of FRESH LIME, at a low rate.
ROBERT SLEMMONS.
April 17. 4t

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF
LEAS & HOLLIBAUGH,
this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said Firm, will please to settle their accounts without delay. Those having claims against said Firm, are requested to hand them in for payment.
LEAS & HOLLIBAUGH.
Littlestown, March 31, 1832. 4t

New Store.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a Store in the house of Mr. Robert Taylor, (formerly Lashell's,) on the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to York. He has on hand, and will constantly keep,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable GOODS,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
and every other article usually kept in a Country Store.
The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
ROGER CLAXTON.
April 10. 4t

The Full-blooded HORSE, VETO.
(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.)
WILL be kept this season, ending on the 1st of July, at Carlisle and Gettysburg, every other week alternately—commencing at Gettysburg, on the 2d inst. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.
THOMAS CHANEY.
April 3. 1f

FOR SALE,
THE UNBROKEN TIME OF A
NEGRO BOY,
Who has about seven years to serve.
Inquire of
J. B. M'PHERSON.
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. 1f

Battalion Orders.
THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.
April 17. 1p

Theological Seminary.
THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WILMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of transferring, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.
CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.
April 10. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,
and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz:

Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township, Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town, Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill, Wm. Ferree's, on Marsh-creek, Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek, Christian Wiltmer's, on Tom's-creek, Black's Mill, on Rock-creek, John Yett's, Two Taverns, Ruffesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road, Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg, Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town, Elmer's Store, near Null's Mill, John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill, Capt. Sluss's, Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill, Grubbe's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge, Widow Black's, and Baugher's Store, in Em-mitsburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg;

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.
April 17. 1f

JOHN GEISELMAN,
Coach-Trimmer and Harness-Maker.

DEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale,
CIGARS,
Escurches,
and all other kinds of
Wheel Carriages.

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.
Gettysburg, April 10. 1f

EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.
JACOB SANDERS.
Gettysburg, March 27. 1f

DR. CHAPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills.
I HAVE stood the test of experience, and am found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual constancy, head ache, dizziness of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, heaving up of water which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they scour the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and healthy cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to cold or heat, during them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The reputation of these pills was one of the most celebrated practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.
For Sale by
SAMUEL H. RUFHLER, Druggist,
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 1f

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 7th of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 14th; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 15th;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 16th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 17th;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 18th; and the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 19th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Batt." will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS:
For the Militia, on Monday the 11th of June next; for the Volunteers, on Monday the 5th of November next.

J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.
April 3, 1832. 1p

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

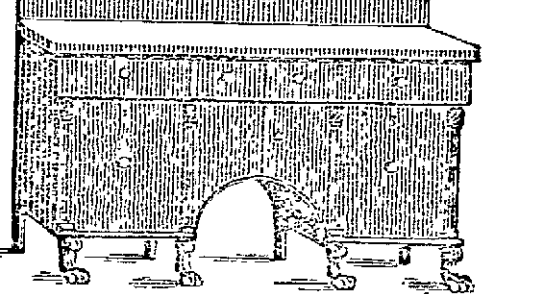
J. B. DANNER,
FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.
Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 1f

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CARPENTRY-BUILDING, in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. McCreary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of **FIRST-RATE**

Furniture. All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given. He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS, with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead. He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.
L. SHARP.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7. 1f

DE LA MONTE'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,
FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of these most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It loosens the injured parts, opens the pores, &c. &c. &c. the disturbed nerves, and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever stage of the most delicate circumstances are attended. A great many well authenticated testimonials will be found in the prospectus appended to any of the above pills, and prefer to look it up in his own hands alone. The public will please to be aware of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.
Price One Dollar—for sale by
SAMUEL H. RUFHLER, Druggist,
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 1f

Temperance.

(The following article is published by us, at the request of the Temperance Society of this city.)

Circular of the New-York State Temperance Society, to the Citizens of the State.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We want your aid in a great work. Not your money, nor your time, nor the sacrifice of any real interest. We want your names with the pledge and the influence which is attached to them. We are earnest in our application: You will therefore ask us three questions.

What is your enterprise?
What is to be gained by its successful accomplishment?

What service can our names render?

We respectfully ask your attention, while we attempt to answer these inquiries: What is the enterprise? It is one of pure benevolence and patriotism, in which we have no separate interest. We have been driven to it by facts which concern you. Our State is now harboring a fatal enemy; cherishing a plague of dreadful malignity; submitting to a tax which brings no increase to our treasury, while it perpetuates poverty, misery and crime. To prove this, let us state a few facts which may be relied on. Whatever may be said in favor of the temperate use of ardent spirits, (if that indefinite line could ever be drawn,) facts will show incontrovertibly, that the excessive use of them is the greatest scourge with which our nation and our state are visited; and you know that all drunkenness commences in the moderate use of them.

Ardent spirit destroys health: ardent spirit creates idleness: ardent spirit ruins character: ardent spirit makes paupers: ardent spirit makes criminals: ardent spirit brutalizes men: ardent spirit destroys domestic happiness: ardent spirit ensures premature death: ardent spirit makes three-fourths of the business and expense of our criminal courts, jails, and almshouses: ardent spirit throws an immense tax on a Christian community to support vice: ardent spirit unites thousands and tens of thousands for the duties of this life, and exposes them to the awful retribution of the next. All these charges, &c. more, can be substantiated. The testimony of the most eminent medical men in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Europe, has been obtained on the first point.—Some of them say, that three-quarters, some that one-half their practice would at once cease if ardent spirits were no longer drank as a beverage. That ardent spirit makes three-fourths of our criminals, is the united testimony of judges and lawyers in this country and in England. The most shocking cases of murder have occurred under the influence of alcohol. Almost all the cases of assault and battery likewise. Those guilty of burglary, larceny, counterfeiting, riots, &c. are almost uniformly ascertained to have destroyed their moral sensibilities, and emboldened themselves for the violation of their country's laws, by the intoxicating cup. That every man loses his character when he drinks to excess is obvious. "That it brutalizes the man; the husband, the father, the mother; that it induces poverty, disease, and premature death; that it unites for social and refined enjoyments; for duty to man and to our Maker in this life; for the pure and elevated joys of Heaven, none can question who have ever seen its operations in an individual case. But to what extent it is inflicting all these evils upon our fellow citizens is now the point which we wish more immediately to contemplate.

In the early part of the present year a careful investigation was made by a committee consisting of gentlemen chosen from the most respected citizens in one of the wards of the city of Albany, relative to the temperance of that section. The result was most alarming. It was ascertained that there were in the ward 112 places where ardent spirits were retailed; and that the quantity thus sold amounted to 45,500 gallons, & cost to the consumers \$6,875 dollars. In this ward there was found one place for retailing liquor for every 45 inhabitants, or about one to every nine families. The enormous profits were also ascertained; being about 200 per cent. on foreign, and 600 on domestic spirits, when sold by the single glass. The ward alluded to contains a population of 5,000; and should the four remaining wards consume in the same proportion, then the consumption for the whole city would amount to the enormous sum of \$294,355. In candor it may be admitted, that the ward mentioned consumes more than the average of the city; but when it is calculated that there are in the city 415 licenses granted to taverns and groceries, & that should each one sell only \$2 per day, then the whole amount would be \$302,950 for the whole city; when, therefore, we take into consideration the

Time spent in drinking, recovery from drunkenness, and the strength diminished by it; Paupers made by temperance, thrown on the poor-house, or relieved by private charity; Expenses of criminal prosecutions, & imprisonments occasioned by temperance; Loss to the public by carelessness, mismanagement, &c. of the temperance; There cannot be a doubt that the city suffers a dead yearly loss of \$300,000; a tax which is annually paid by the temperate and intemperate of Albany, to support a most detestable monster. Now suppose the city should entirely abandon the use of ardent spirit, and raise this sum by a direct tax on the very individuals who now pay it. Merely to give up the use of the article would enable the former consumers to meet the tax; and would at once secure more physical strength, more industry, more economy, and more happiness among the laboring classes, who now suffer the principal part of the evils of intemperance, than can be estimated. Such is the cost, and such the quantity of distilled spirit drank in the city of Albany in one year.—How many families are beggared by it: our almshouse records can tell. How great a nuisance it is, our public officers can testify. How much of the sinew, and strength, and

tears of wives, worse than widows; how much beggary and wickedness of children, who have exchanged their fathers for brutes; how many broken-hearted parents; how much blasphemy, and poverty, & crime, and death, no one can tell.

But we can make one or two other calculations which will bring the subject before us in another light. We have clearly shown the tax the city of Albany now pays for the use of ardent spirits. Let us now see to what beneficial purposes could be applied; while the very abstinence secures the improvement of health, competence, morals, and happiness

among us. Each individual can indeed exercise his own invention in devising methods for such an expenditure of the sum as would improve the intellectual, social, physical, and moral condition of all classes, and particularly of those who suffer most severely by intemperance.

How many schools could be erected, for carrying the education of the poorest to an extent not yet attained in any country? How many hospitals, and houses of humanity for the unfortunate, the sick, the friendless, would it not build. Then again, at the present value of money, the tax the city of Albany pays to alcohol would pay the interest on six millions of dollars yearly; would build 200 houses each year costing 1500 dollars each; and rent 2000 tenements at 150 dollars rent per year. Should the whole nation be taxed in the same proportion, say 300,000 dollars for every 25,000 inhabitants, it would amount to the enormous sum of \$144,000,000 yearly. These facts and statements will apply with greater or less force to every city, town, and village in the state.

We are now prepared to say what we want to accomplish. It is to awaken the attention of our fellow-citizens throughout the state to these facts; to excite the public indignation against the insidious foe; to induce all to abandon the use and sale of ardent spirit, and discountenance such use in all over whom they have influence. All must be enlisted in it, or the work will never be entirely accomplished. It is true we are engaged in a war of extermination; but we wield no other weapons than the truth, exhibited in love and candor. We expect to conquer by nothing but a moral influence. You can now see what we want to accomplish, and what will be the results of our success. We shall dry up some of the deepest fountains of disease, crime, poverty, blasphemy, indolence, needlessness, orphans' tears, and widows' broken hearts. Some may perhaps think we have an exaggerated view of things; but such supposition can only arise from a want of minute observation of the scenes of wretchedness, poverty, and crime, which intemperance creates among us. Were we now to name any one evil within the power of man to remove, which is chief of all others, and yet to be removed by the simplest, easiest process—that should be intemperance. If, before the present year closes, all the alcohol now in the state, and yet to come in, could be consigned to the apothecaries for the compounding of medicine, or to the artist whose business requires it, it would be a firmamentally greater blessing than if some neighboring state should put into our coffers millions of dollars, and insure us a diminution of three-fourths of our criminal trials and imprisonments, and of our almshouse tenants. And now, in view of these facts, can we appeal in vain, when it can be shown that there never was so dire a curse so entirely within our power to remove? It is the strongest of enemies—more terrible, cruel and unrelenting than the Turk; & yet none was ever attacked with such absolute certainty of conquest. It is the most dire of all the plagues which have ever scourged our beloved country; and yet no epidemic could ever be so readily stopped in its ravages, were all but willing to have it stopped. It only requires a unanimous vote of the state, and to-morrow we are unburdened from the heaviest of our taxes—saved from the most malignant and destructive plague with which Heaven ever chastened us. Surely then, no difference on this subject must be criminal, if it would be criminal to get still and see our neighbors' property devastated; their children beggared, their temporal & eternal prospects blasted, and yet make no effort to prevent it.

In the name of humanity, and for the honor of our state, let us arise as one man, and break the chains of self-imposed slavery. If the ruthless savage had invaded our frontier, surely the appeal would not be in vain—our young men would forsake their homes, their business, and risk their lives in their country's defence. But here is an enemy as real and as cruel; and where then is the spirit of '76, if we are unwilling to make a sacrifice, if such it be, of personal gratification, or of pecuniary interest, that the community may be delivered from so great a curse? But you may inquire, What can I, a single individual, do? Much. The state is composed of individuals. If every individual adopts the resolution for the public good, "I will use no more ardent spirits," then the work is accomplished; or if you singly adopt this resolution, the making it known will exert an influence on some one or more to do the same.—This is the reason why your name is requested. THE PLEDGE TO OTHERS IS NOT INTENDED FOR YOUR OWN SAKE. Some have scorned to bind themselves in this way; but they have mistaken the design of it. It is not for yourself, but for others. Our forefathers pledged themselves to drink no tea under British taxation. Now, is it not manifest, that however firmly any number of individuals around Boston might have kept the secret resolution of drinking no tea, the moral influence of that resolution on the country would have been wholly lost had they not made this public pledge. And if you would see the moral influence of pledges on a larger scale, recur to the solemn day of '76, when the band of patriots rallied round the altar of liberty, and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. That pledge shook the political world. But these men did not need the pledge for themselves. It was to confirm the wavering; to present to tyranny a solid phalanx of men bent on liberty or death. We want their sons to imitate them. Almost all that has been accomplished already, to diminish the amount of drunkenness in our land, has been effected by this temperate, who have publicly enlisted their influence in favor of total abstinence; as the only effectual remedy. Your name may save one, two, one hundred, and ultimately, perhaps, a thousand, from the disgrace, the wretchedness, the grave of a drunkard.

Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, we call upon you to increase your efforts in this work of mercy, and if agreeable to your feelings, read this address to your people from the pulpit.

Parents, we call upon you to enlist your

children on the side of total abstinence. It can do them no injury, and may save one or more of them from ruin, and will make your family a little regiment in the army of reform. Enlist your domestics, because it will increase the respectability, happiness, and value, of this class of our citizens.

Masters of apprentices, employers of laborers, and clerks, we call upon you, as men possessed of influence, to combine with us in a cause of the deepest importance to those who are under your charge.

Magistrates, and men elected to public office, we appeal to you as guardians of the general interest, and protectors of the public mor-

als, to give the sanction of your influence to this work.

Christians, professing to have the spirit of Christ, surely this appeal cannot be in vain to you. Your very profession is a declaration that you live for the glory of God, the good of men, and the advancement of truth, temperance, righteousness, and happiness. All these are to be secured to a very great extent, by the success of the Temperance Reformation. To you we look with the fullest confidence, because you have already pledged yourselves to abstain from every thing that will injure others.

To Ladies, we would suggest for imitation the example already set by the most influential females in many parts of the state. Your influence is great; and the peculiar considerations are weighty, which urge you to enlist in this cause. While husbands, brothers, fathers, sons, have been drinking from the fiery cup, many of you have drunk, in solitude, the bitterest dregs in the cup of sorrow. Mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, we entreat you to throw your gentle influence around society, to hold it back from the enchanted cup of death. Surely your hearts will bleed at the facts we have recited. Surely you will unite with us. And with all your sex on our side, we shall feel that the work is more than half accomplished.

The State Society claim from an intelligent community a serious attention to the subject of this circular. It seeks only to enlighten and persuade by the free distribution of information, and by mild argument. From the first, the avowed object has been, to persuade the community to abandon, entirely, the use of ardent spirits. The society would recommend to all the friends of the cause, great forbearance, and charity. The subject is still of recent agitation; the habit which is attempted to be reformed has been of long duration; no one should be judged hastily for not, at once, being convinced; all the friends of the cause have to do, is to be diligent and persevering in placing the important matter fairly and kindly before the public.

[Signed by the Officers of the Society.]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet-ship Hibernia, Capt. Allen, London papers to March 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th, both inclusive, were received at New York.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116.

The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin.

Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1365; deaths 742; or more than half. In other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases, 1803; deaths, 696. Where the disease has ceased, total cases, 5088; deaths, 1517. Grand total cases 6,891; deaths, 2213.

Five persons lost their lives at Manchester on the 22d, by the explosion of a steam boiler, at the "extensive cat-dar house" of Messrs. Goddard and Co. Several others were badly scalded.

Mr. Van-Buren had audience of leave of his Majesty, on the 22d.

The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116, it was brought up to the House of

Lords on the 26th March, and read a third time. On motion of Earl Grey, that it should be read a second time on

Thursday next night, a debate ensued, of which we give an abstract. It is important, as showing that the Peers intend to go into a committee on the Bill; and from the observations made by the principal anti-reform Lords, we should collect that they intend to introduce such amendments as will completely change its most important features.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The London Courier of the 24th March says: We learn from a private source, on which we have reason to rely, that, notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, it is intended, in the event of the invasion of Portugal by the forces under the command of Don Pedro, that the Spanish troops, now on the frontier as an army of observation, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of aiding Miguel in his endeavors to retain an usurped crown. Shortly after the reply of the Spanish Cabinet to the remonstrances of Lord Palmerston, a meeting of the Apostolic Junta was held, at which it was resolved, with the direct concurrence of the King, that as the restoration of the constitutional system in Spain must inevitably follow the success of Don Pedro in Portugal, it was essential for the protection of the Throne and the Clergy that assistance should be given to Don Miguel.

This having been unanimously agreed to, it was suggested that private orders should be given to the Generals commanding the army of Observation, to enter Portugal on the summons of the Usurper, with an intimation that, although it might become necessary on the part of the Ministry to disavow the act, the Junta and the King would take especial care to reward the officers who should by their obedience to the orders of the Junta evince their regard for the Altar and the Throne.

It will be asked, perhaps, how a proceeding intended to be kept a secret should be known to us. We can only

reply that the authority upon which we make it public is too respectable to admit of doubt.

A Paris letter of the same date says: The only news from Madrid is, that the want of bread was beginning to be felt in that capital, for the coregidor had sold 130,000 fanegas of corn, the produce of which is considered to have been sent to Don Miguel. But the want of corn in Madrid will be soon relieved by the abundant supply existing in the fertile Castiles.

DOMESTIC.

DREAFUL DISASTER.

The Western Mail received this morning furnishes the following account of a terrible accident on board a steamboat, in which the loss of lives is supposed to be more extensive than any yet known in our country.

From the Nashville Republican, Saturday night, April 14.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steam boat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine by fire, on the 9th instant, about 25 miles above that place; and the destruction therewith of sixty or seventy lives, either by drowning or burning. The news appears to have been communicated by Capt. Hamilton himself, thus leaving no room to doubt its correctness—8 or 10 cabin passengers, and 50 or 60 deck passengers, were lost; among the former, Mrs. Robert T. Walker and child; and Mr. Robert Stothart, of this place. The Brandywine was on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville.

On the 10th of this place dated April 10th.

Capt. Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the steam boat Brandywine, and reports that 8 o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place, wind-blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames; and before it was possible to run her ashore, between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river and were drowned, or burned to death.

It is said that Captain Hamilton and his pilot, although surrounded by the flames, stuck manfully to the boat until she grounded, about 50 yards from the shore, when the Captain, much scorched, reached the bank by the help of a line.

The light was very perceptible upon the coast opposite for ten miles into the country.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette had a conversation with several of the passengers of the Brandywine, who had arrived in that city, and they stated that at the time the boat took fire she was racing with the steam boat Hudson; that the Brandywine had stopped for an hour and a half to make some repairs; that on getting under headway a large quantity of rosin was thrown into the fire, which caused the sparks to fly very thick, and to set fire to some straw which lay near the chimneys; that the wind blew hard down the river; that the number of passengers and hands on board was about two hundred—and that out of the whole there was but seventy-five saved.

The passengers were landed on an island, many of whom died of the burning before morning. In attempting to get the yawl out the steam boat ran upon and sunk her. The accounts given

by the passengers of the number on board, vary—some saying 200, others 230; but all agree, that the number found living, in the morning, upon the island, was seventy-five. Nine women were lost, six of whom were black servants.

The following is as correct a list as we have been able to obtain of the names of persons lost. The gentleman who furnished it to us states that it contains the names of about one third of those known to be lost among the deck passengers, and the names of all the cabin passengers who lost their lives.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Robert Walker and child, Nashville, Tennessee.
 "A Sparks, Vicksburg, Miss.
 Mr. Robert Stothart, Nashville, Tenn.
 J. H. Millard, Williamson Co. Tenn.
 H. H. Davenport, Shawneetown, Ill.
 D. Farley, River's Woodyard, Miss. river.

DECK PASSENGERS.

Leonard Hamilton, Washington Co. Ky.
 James Ford, Abraham Osborne, Ohio.
 John Moch, Harrison Co. Ind.
 Benajah Williams, Meigs Co. Ohio.
 Bruce Jackson, Montgomery Co. Tenn.
 "Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Edwin B. Bee, Athens Co. Ohio.
 John Mortimer, Mayaville, Ky.
 Martin Cazine, " " "
 "Wright, " " "
 "Moore, " " "
 W. L. Tracy, Hamilton county, O.
 Benjamin Murrell, Nashville.
 "Rolls, Mayaville, Ky.
 John Adams, Robertson county, Tenn.
 E. Wright, Hart county, Ky.
 Jas Saunders, " " "
 Wm. Atterbury, " " "
 "Leonard, " " "
 H. McMillan, " " "

1 man and wife, names unknown,
 1 very old man from Tennessee,
 12 others, names unknown,
 4 deck hands, 2 free and 2 slaves,
 1 cook,—1 boy attached to engine,
 1 fireman, free,
 3 women belonging to boat,
 2 do passengers,
 1 mulatto woman and child, Louisville,
 John Davis, a lad attached to S. B. Kentuck'n.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

The steam boat POLANDER, a short time after she left Cincinnati, on her upward passage, came in contact with the Hornet, which was coming into port, by which considerable injury was done. We regret to say, the Captain of the Hornet was killed, and another person very seriously injured. Particulars not ascertained.

The Salem (Mass.) Theatre is about to be fitted up for a Church.

The following are extracts of a letter from a friend and resident, postmarked March 3d, and dated

Fort Wisconsin, Feb. 29, 1833.

"The Small Pox has been raging among the neighboring Indians, and has at length reached the Winnebagoes.—This has created a great panic among them—they are now flocking in from distant villages to be vaccinated.

"This winter has been incomparably the coldest I have ever experienced.—What think you of the thermometer at 35 degrees below zero? And there have been scarcely fifteen days since the 25th Nov. that the thermometer has been above zero—it has ranged from 10 to 25!!"—Ulrich (N. Y.) Observer.

The Charleston Southern Patriot received to day, contains the following, by which it appears the two parties that divide the State, are determined to settle their difficulties in a summary manner, without the interference of distant interests.

The War begun.—We learn, with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterized the struggle between the Union and Nullification parties of Sumter, has at length

resulted in bloodshed. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two serious injuries. We are in possession of some of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public, until the statement undergoes more general confirmation.

A trunk, containing a quantity of valuable clothing, was recently stolen from a public house, in this city, by a young man of genteel appearance and respectable connections, residing in Lancaster.

He had stopped, for a day or two, at the house from whence the trunk was taken; and, late in the evening, told the bar-keeper, who had several trunks in his keeping belonging to travellers, that he intended leaving the city, in one of the early lines, & would take his trunk away, which he did: selecting one from amongst several, and missing by mere chance a trunk, containing specie and other valuable articles, belonging to the master of a vessel.

It appears he directed the porter to leave it in front of a house, in Market street, where he took possession of it.

The trunk has been found at a public house, about sixteen miles from the city, on the Lancaster road, where he had succeeded in raising a sum of money upon it. The owner attempted to recover it, on Monday, but returned without success, as the holder insists on being refunded.

The young man was arrested in Lancaster, and is in prison, in this city, awaiting his trial. It is said he was shortly to have been married to a respectable young lady, residing in Lancaster. Phil. Chron.

The following is an extract from the

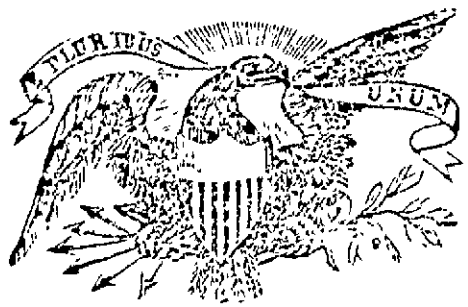
speech of Mr. Knight, of New Hampshire, on the Tariff, lately delivered in the Senate of the United States. It displays an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles influencing commercial prosperity and of the sectional resources of our country.

"Sir, what do we ask? Nothing but the privilege of earning a living from the sweat of the face. We say to Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, take our manufactures at the price others will make them at; give us, in exchange, your corn, flour, hams, or bacon, lumber, and what else you have to spare. We ask for no money. To the cotton growing States, send us your cotton to spin; we will pay you in cloth at a fair price—at a reduced price—We will aid in the increase of consumption of your staple production, and assist to keep a firm and steady market for it throughout the world. Of Pennsylvania, we ask, in exchange, Coal, and other productions of her soil and manufactures; but above all, give us Coal; we could not obtain the half we needed the last year; increase your diligence and grant us more Coal. To the West, we say, send us your productions and take our cottons; we have tasted largely of your pork and hams, send us lead, copper, furs, peltry, buckhorns & skins, buffalo robes, (and a few tongues, if you have them to spare) cattle, horn tips & hides; wool, as much as you please; in short, anything you grow or raise, and you shall have cotton shirts, checks, and prints, quantity and price to your heart's content. Turn your attention to raising madder; the growth of it is well adapted to your soil and climate; you will find it a profitable culture, and it will always command a good price in the market. Much is now used, and more is wanted. All that we have is imported from Europe—I believe mostly from France and Holland."

Report of the Cholera in the West In-

dated St. Thomas, April 7th, contains the following:—
 Letters received here yesterday from St. Kitts, state that an English ship of war had arrived there, from Barbadoes, with the Cholera on board.—Twenty-five cases occurred in three days, but none of them had as yet proved fatal.

The War-wag Gazette states that there is living at Potomac, near the frontiers of Lithuania, a shepherd, named Demetrius Grabowski, aged 100 years!



Gettysburg, May 1.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SARGENT, of Pa.

A Convention of Delegates of National Republican Young Men, from different parts of the Union, will assemble at the City Hall, in Washington City, on Monday next. The Delegates from this Congressional District, are George W. Hiner, E. M. Biddle, esq. John F. Denny, esq. and Dr. A. J. Topper.

The following is extracted from the Address of the Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, late President of Washington College, (Pa.) on resigning his charge.—The allusions in the last paragraph are to the Rev. D. McCONAUGHY, late of this borough, who has been appointed to that station—and has left us to take charge of the College:—

"In retiring from the Presidency of the College, I am happy in being able to assure you of my entire confidence in those whom I leave in the occupancy of the different Professorial Departments. Of their zeal for your good, I have had ample evidence. They are entitled to your confidence and respect. I separate from them at the expense of much that is agreeable in friendly intercourse, and only because imperative duty has appeared to me to require the sacrifice.

With the gentleman who is to succeed me in the Presidency, I have been long acquainted.—He is worthy of the station, and I can cheerfully recommend him to your confidence and respect, being well assured that by his learning and talents, his mild dignity of deportment, and his firm, unbending purpose in the discharge of his duty, he will very soon win his way to a high seat in your affectionate esteem."

The Apportionment bill, as reported by Mr. Webster, in the Senate of the U. S. has passed that body, 23 to 20. It fixes the representation as follows:

Maine	8	North Carolina	13
N. Hampshire	6	South Carolina	10
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	9
Rhode Island	2	Kentucky	13
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	13
Vermont	6	Ohio	20
New-York	40	Louisiana	4
New-Jersey	7	Indiana	7
Pennsylvania	28	Alabama	6
Delaware	2	Missouri	5
Maryland	9	Mississippi	2
Virginia	21	Illinois	3

It has now to pass through the ordeal of the House of Representatives, in its amended form.

The General Appropriation bill, and the bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indians, have passed the Senate.

The trial of Gen. Houston, for an assault upon Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio, was still proceeding at our last advices from Washington. It has given rise to great excitement; and we can scarcely form an idea as to what may be the result.—Attempts are evidently being made, to enlist party feeling upon the subject.

A new mode of Execution.—By a paper of Dec. last, printed in Canton, (China) we observe that a young man, who was convicted of murdering his father, and several others of the family, was put to death, by being cut to pieces by 36 knives!

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS, as the military despotisms south of us are yet called, are as miserable—as the people deserve to be, for giving up their judgments & persons to the service of their generals. Blood has flowed freely in Mexico—Central America has two military presidents—so has Colombia—and so, we believe, have the "United Provinces" of the La Plata. Peace and the laws are not to be found in either of these republics. The sword, the bludgeon, or the hurrah, governs in all.—Niles.

Letters received in New York from Washington state that many members of the House have taken the precaution to carry arms about their persons, being determined not to be intimidated into silence in the matter of Houston's outrage upon Mr. Stanberry, and at the same time convinced that if they give utterance to their sentiments it will be done at their peril.

There is no probability of the adjournment of Congress for three months to come, if the great public measures which are under deliberation, and concerning which the people have a right to expect an early decision, are to be acted on this session. The General Appropriation Bill will not be got through before the beginning of May, a period much beyond that to which it was ever delayed in any previous year,

for many years past. The striking out of the appropriation for an outfit to France, will be resisted by the House, and perhaps the appropriation will be there reinstated. If not, the President will find in this act a new cause for provocation and violence. It has been said by his friends that he will, in that case, make no nomination—no appointment—of a minister to France. The feeling of doubt and suspicion of the President has increased and deepened very much since the commencement of the session. Much effect was produced yesterday by a statement exhibited by Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, in the Senate, showing that the expenses of the government amounted to \$13,900,000. You will readily see how effectually this refutes all the statements which have been put in circulation concerning the superior economy of the present administration. It has been well said that while internal improvements have been stricken out of the annual legislation to the amount of a million or two, the country has derived no benefit on the score of economy, as the aggregate expenditures of the last year exceed those of any former year of any prior administration for these thirteen or fourteen years past. We are going ahead with accelerated strides—but the course is in the "road to ruin" U. S. Gaz.

We perceive, with pleasure, that the National Republicans feel the necessity of a concert of action. They are forming associations that cannot fail of producing a good effect. We commend to our brethren in the country attention to the matter. We shall, with prudence and zeal, obtain the election of our man; or, failing in that, which Heaven avert, we shall at least disarm our opponents of their power to injure the country. U. S. Gaz.

Rhode Island.—At the late election held in this state, Mr. Arnold, (national republican,) received 2,508 votes for governor, Mr. Fenner, (Jackson,) 2,050, and Mr. Sprague, (anti-masonic,) 578. No choice. This result is attributed to the false confidence in the first named party, and the smallness of their vote at the polls. The house of representatives has a very large majority of national republican members.—Niles.

Banks.—The Legislature of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, at their last session, passed acts to incorporate the following new Banking Institutions: Doylestown Bank, at Doylestown; Girard Bank in Philadelphia; Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia; Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia; Western Bank, in the city of Philadelphia; and a Branch of the Schuylkill Bank, in Port Carbon, Schuylkill county.

Fire and Loss of Life.—The Reading Chronicle states, that a most distressing accident happened near Hopewell Furnace, Bucks county, Pa. the week before last, which adds another to the many warnings to mothers. A house occupied by a colored man in the service of Mr. Brooks, of Hopewell, was destroyed by fire, together with three of his children! It appears that the mother having occasion to visit some of her neighbors locked up the children in the house, and when she returned the house was a pile of ruins and the children victims of the devouring element. The cries of the children were heard soon after the mother had left home, but as nothing unusual was to be seen about the house, the flames having not yet burst out, their cries were unheeded.

Melancholy Casualty.—A young woman engaged in one of the Cotton Mills at Lowell, (Mass.) was choked to death on Wednesday last, by drawing into her windpipe a piece of thread, while in the act of sucking it through the eye of a shuttle.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Seth Chapin, of Chickopee Parish, Springfield, (Mass.) was burnt to death on the evening of the 13th ult. He was endeavoring to extinguish a fire that had communicated to a brush fence, and it is supposed got entangled with the brush, and was unable to extricate himself; his body was found about 9 o'clock very badly burned—and it is supposed he perished at most instantly. His age was about 75.

Among the projects which distinguish the present day as one pre-eminent in activity and improvement, is a plan recently proposed in England, for uniting by a solid causeway, the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland. The indicated points of junction are Port Patrick on the Irish coast, and Donaghadee on that of Scotland. The intervening breadth is fifteen miles, and the depth of the mid-channel is only ninety fathoms! This space is to be filled up with huge stones, which can be procured from the contiguous coast; and twenty thousand convicts will be required for the performance of the labor.—When the two Islands shall be thus conjoined, the projector (Mr. Fairbairn) recommends that there be constructed a Rail Road from Dublin to London; & then, assuming that the cars shall travel at the rate of forty miles an hour, (rather an immoderate assumption, we think, considering that the average rate upon the Liverpool and Manchester road does not exceed fifteen miles,) the journey between the two capitals may

be performed in twelve hours. Some of the English journals express a belief in the practicability of this scheme; & one of them draws a contrast between the conduct of Mr. Fairbairn, who is thus endeavoring to conjoin indissolubly the two countries, and that of Mr. O'Connell, who seems to have a tolerably vehement desire of a political as well as a geographical separation.

The following card is copied from the Baltimore Patriot:—

"A card.—The gentleman who put himself to so much trouble last evening at the museum as to cut off one of the skirts of my coat, is hereby informed that by returning the tobacco, (which he took to be a pocket book) and my handkerchief, he can have the remaining part of the coat by applying to S. W. M. through the Patriot or post office."

American travellers in Europe are generally and painfully struck by the squalid wretchedness of the laboring population, or rather of that part of the population who ought to be laboring, and would, probably, if they could find any thing to do, or if labor were not so ill paid as to make begging quite as profitable an employment. Indeed it is no wonder that idleness and begging should form a regular branch of industry, as it remains untaxed, when the outlay of labor in the recognized departments of industry is burdened by taxes, or repressed by restrictions, or exposed to nearly as great insecurity. In Spain not a small part of the population is thus withdrawn from agriculture and the handicrafts to the almost equally certain and profitable trade of robbing and smuggling. In England, this does not appear on the highway, but it may be seen in the various ingenious crimes against property, and in the amount of the Poor-Rates, which may be considered as a kind of regular pay to those who might otherwise be marauders on society, and levy irregular contributions in place of it.

We often see in our journals invectives against the manufactures of England, as if they were the cause of the wretchedness that prevails there. But what would have become of England if her population had not found employment in these manufactures, which supply the scantiness of her limits, and enable her people to draw their support as it were from the whole world? The manufactures are not an evil surely; they are only an insufficient remedy.—No one can doubt that Spain, for example, would be largely benefited by the introduction of manufactures, and so would Ireland. One of the greatest sources of Irish distress is admitted to be the insecurity of society there, which prevents the investment of capital in manufacturing establishments. It is certainly very idle to impute wretchedness as a consequence of manufactures, when under our own eyes they sustain a healthy and comfortable population, who draw an adequate share of the profit of the whole process. The fact seems to be, that in England, manufactures cannot wholly relieve the distress, and that here, in the present condition of our laboring population, they could not possibly produce it.—Balt. Amer.

Tippling.—The following is the German method of preventing Sunday Tippling. All persons drinking or tippling upon Sundays and holidays, in coffee houses, &c. during divine service, are authorized to depart without paying for what they have had. This would have a most beneficial tendency in improving the morals of the lower orders of society, and gratefully contribute to the comfort of their families.

M. Humbolt, in his *Personal Narrative*, states, that "in Egypt, in the thirteenth century, the habit of eating human flesh pervaded in all classes of society. Extraordinary snares were spread for physicians in particular.—They were called to attend persons who pretended to be sick, but were only hungry, and it was not in order to be consulted but devoured."

A Good Pun.—A witty gentleman of the city observing a citizen who had lost an arm passing, said he presumed he might be called, "an off hand man."

The landlady's conundrum is hardly better: why is a Buckwheat Cake like the Caterpillar? Do you give it up? Because it makes the butter fly.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	5 12	Oats,	36
Wheat (red),	1 6	Clowseed,	6 00
" (white)	1 12	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	49	Whiskey,	25
Rye,	65 a 64	Plaster,	3 7

WARRIED.

On Thursday last, Dr. John Fisher, to Miss Mary Ann Coker—both of York.

On the same day, by the Rev. D. Gottwalt, Mr. Andrew Brough, to Miss Lydia Myers—both of Reading township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Henry Myers, to Miss Polly Brough—both of Reading township.

DIED.

On the 7th of April, in Butler county, Ohio, Peter Williamson, Esq. formerly of this county, aged about 62 years.

At Suppersburg, on the 13th ult. Mrs. Nancy Grinstead, consort of the Rev. Mr. Grinstead, of Perry county, and daughter of Mr. David Matton, of the former place.

Also, at Shippsburg, on the 14th ult. Miss Mary Giese, daughter of Mr. Christian Giese, a young lady highly esteemed by all her acquaintances.

Some person borrowed from the Editor, a considerable time since, a Book of SCRAPS, which he is desirous of having returned. It is a large quarto, with Morocco back, bound expressly for the purpose. There is a large part of the book yet blank. The person having it in possession will confer a particular favor by delivering it to the Editor.

Information Wanted.

HENRY S. FORREY, a boy about 17 years of age, left the city of Lancaster, in June last, and has not been heard of since. Any person knowing where he is, or has been at any time since, & will give information to his Father, Jacob Forrey, residing near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa. will confer a lasting favor. May 1.

VENUE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on Friday the 11th day of May inst. at the late residence of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, in Cumberland township, a great variety of Personal Property, viz.

Horses, 2 year old Colts, MILCH COWS,

28 head of good STEERS,

about 4 years old,

40 head of SHEEP,

a broad-wheel Wagon. Oats and Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, together with many other articles of Household Furniture and Farming Utensils, which it is unnecessary to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by THE EXECUTORS.

May 1. ts

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of ANDREW WILL, deceased, and to all persons concerned, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets remaining in the hands of the Executors of said deceased, due and payable to the respective creditors—we will meet at the house of CHRISTIAN BISHOP, Innkeeper, in Littlestown, Adams county, on Saturday the 19th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making distribution of such assets as may remain in the hands of the Executors.

JAMES RENSCHAW, } Auditors
JACOB KELLER, }
JOHN SHORB, }
May 1. 3t

Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—a widow, Ann Slaybaugh, children, Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, Peggy Slaybaugh—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 25th day of May inst. on a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Jacob Smith, Henry Peters and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres, more or less—also, a Farm adjoining lands of James Wray, George Weaver and others, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. ti

NEW AND Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable GOODS,

Among which are
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Irish Linens, Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Super Beavertons, Satteens and Drillings, Gingham, Calicoes, Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs, Lute string and Gros de Nap Silks, Leghorn, Suaw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets, Fancy, Gauze, and Mantwa Gt Ribbons, &c. &c.

Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.
Gettysburg, April 24. ti

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ESTHER LASHIELLS,

LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit:—Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, (who is since deceased, leaving issue, six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry, and Emily, are now of full age, and the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas, and Michael, are yet infants) John Clark, (since deceased, without leaving lawful issue,) Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, (since deceased, leaving issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown McClay, Walter C., & James,)—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Monday the 28th day of May inst. on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and known on the general plan of said borough as number sixty-eight, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining—to make partition thereof to & among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. ti

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, son-in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that the said Jacob lately died intestate, having, in his lifetime, made advancements to several of his heirs—and praying the Court to grant a Rule on the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause why Auditors should not be appointed to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective heirs of the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz.: Margaretta Gilbert (widow), Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens), Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltz-giver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltz-giver, all minors; Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on Tuesday the 29th day of May inst. to shew cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
May 1. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father,) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 29th day of May inst., to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
May 1. tc

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Monday the 7th of May inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. each member in complete uniform—provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridges.

JAMES BELLI, Capt.
May 1. tp

Temperance.

[The following article is published by us, at the request of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg.]

Circular of the New-York State Temperance Society, to the Citizens of the State.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We want your aid in a great work. Not your money, nor your time, nor the sacrifice of any real interest.—We want your names with the pledge and the influence which is attached to them.—We are earnest in our application: You will therefore ask us three questions.

What is your enterprise?

What is to be gained by its successful accomplishment?

What service can our names render?

We respectfully ask your attention, while we attempt to answer these inquiries. What is the enterprise? It is one of pure benevolence and patriotism, in which we have no separate interest. We have been driven to it by facts which concern you. Our State is now harboring a fatal enemy; cherishing a plague of dreadful malignity; submitting to a tax which brings no increase to our treasury, while it perpetuates poverty, misery and crime. To prove this, let us state a few facts which may be relied on. Whatever may be said in favor of the temperate use of ardent spirits, (if that indefinite line could ever be drawn,) facts will show incontrovertibly, that the excessive use of them is the severest scourge with which our nation and our state are visited: and you know that all drunkenness commences in the moderate use of them.—Ardent spirit destroys health: ardent spirit creates idleness: ardent spirit ruins character: ardent spirit makes paupers: ardent spirit makes criminals: ardent spirit brutalizes men: ardent spirit destroys domestic happiness: ardent spirit ensures premature death: ardent spirit makes three-fourths of the business and expense of our criminal courts, jails, and almshouses: ardent spirit throws an immense tax on a Christian community to support vice: ardent spirit unfits thousands and tens of thousands for the duties of this life, and exposes them to the awful retribution of the next. All these charges, &c. more, can be substantiated. The testimony of the most eminent medical men in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Europe, has been obtained on the first point.—Some of them say, that three-quarters, some that one-half their practice would at once cease if ardent spirits were no longer drunk as a beverage. That ardent spirit makes three-fourths of our criminals, is the united testimony of judges and lawyers in this country and in England. The most shocking cases of murder have occurred under the influence of alcohol. Almost all the cases of assault and battery likewise. Those guilty of burglary, larceny, counterfeiting, riots, &c. are almost uniformly ascertained to have destroyed their moral sensibilities, and emboldened themselves for the violation of their country's laws, by the intoxicating cup. That every man loses his character when he drinks to excess is obvious. That it brutalizes the man, the husband, the father, the mother; that it induces poverty, disease, and premature death; that it unfits for social and refined enjoyments; for duty to man and to our Maker in this life; for the pure and elevated joys of Heaven, none can question who have ever seen its operations in an individual case. But to what extent it is inflicting all these evils upon our fellow citizens is now the point which we wish more immediately to contemplate.

In the early part of the present year a careful investigation was made by a committee consisting of gentlemen chosen from the most respected citizens in one of the wards of the city of Albany, relative to the intemperance of that section. The result was most alarming. It was ascertained that there were in the ward 112 places where ardent spirits were retailed; and that the quantity thus sold amounted to 45,500 gallons, & cost to the consumers \$6,875 dollars. In this ward there was found one place for retailing liquor for every 45 inhabitants, or about one to every nine families. The enormous profits were also ascertained to be about 200 per cent. on foreign, and 600 on domestic spirits, when sold by the single glass. The ward alluded to contains a population of 5,000; and should the four remaining wards consume in the same proportion, then the consumption for the whole city would amount to the enormous sum of \$24,355. In candor it may be admitted, that the ward mentioned consumes more than the average of the city; but when it is calculated that there are in the city 415 licenses granted to taverns and groceries, & that should each one sell only \$2 per day, then the whole amount would be \$302,550 for the whole city; when, therefore, we take into consideration the

Time spent in drinking, recovery from drunkenness, and the strength diminished by it; Paupers made by intemperance, thrown on the poor-house, or relieved by private charity; Expenses of criminal prosecutions, & imprisonments occasioned by intemperance; Loss to the public by carelessness, mismanagement, &c. of the intemperate:

There cannot be a doubt that the city suffers a dead yearly loss of \$300,000; a tax which is annually paid by the temperate and intemperate of Albany, to support a most detestable monster. Now suppose the city should entirely abandon the use of ardent spirit, and raise this sum by a direct tax on the very individuals who now pay it. Merely to give up the use of the article would enable the former consumers to meet the tax; and would at once secure more physical strength, more industry, more economy, and more happiness among the laboring classes, who now suffer the principal part of the evils of intemperance, than can be estimated. Such is the cost, and such the quantity of distilled spirit drunk in the city of Albany in one year.—How many families are beggared by it in our almshouse records can tell. How great a nuisance it is, our public officers can testify. How much of the sinew and strength, and intellect of the city it destroys: how many sighs and tears of wives, worse than widows; how much beggary and wickedness of children, who have exchanged their fathers for brutes; how many broken-hearted parents; how much blasphemy, and poverty, & crime, and death, no one can tell.

But we can make one or two other calculations which will bring the subject before us in another light. We have clearly shown the tax the city of Albany now pays for the use of ardent spirits. Let us now see to what beneficial purposes it could be applied: while the very abstinence secures the improvement of health, competence, morals, and happiness

among us. Each individual can indeed exercise his own invention in devising methods for such an expenditure of the sum as would improve the intellectual, social, physical, and moral condition of all classes, and particularly of those who suffer most severely by intemperance. How many schools could be erected, for carrying the education of the poorest to an extent not yet attained in any country. How many hospitals, and houses of humanity for the unfortunate, the sick, the friendless, would it not build. Then again, at the present value of money, the tax the city of Albany pays to alcohol would pay the interest on six millions of dollars yearly: would build 200 houses each year costing 1500 dollars each; and rent 2000 tenements at 150 dollars rent per year. Should the whole nation be taxed in the same proportion, say 300,000 dollars for every 25,000 inhabitants, it would amount to the enormous sum of \$144,000,000 yearly. These facts and statements will apply with greater or less force to every city, town, and village in the state.

We are now prepared to say what we want to accomplish. It is to awaken the attention of our fellow-citizens throughout the state to these facts; to excite the public indignation against the insidious foe; to induce all to abandon the use and sale of ardent spirit, and discountenance such use in all over whom they have influence. All must be enlisted in it, or the work will never be entirely accomplished. It is true we are engaged in a war of extermination; but we wield no other weapons than the truth, exhibited in love and candor. We expect to conquer by nothing but a moral influence. You can now see what we want to accomplish, and what will be the results of our success. We shall dry up some of the deepest fountains of disease, crime, poverty, blasphemy, indolence, needlessness, orphans' tears, and widows' broken hearts. Some may perhaps think we have an exaggerated view of things; but such supposition can only arise from a want of minute observation of the scenes of wretchedness, poverty, and crime, which intemperance creates among us. Were we now to name any one evil within the power of man to remove, which is chief of all others, and yet to be removed by the simplest, easiest process—that should be intemperance. If, before the present year closes, all the alcohol now in the state, and yet to come in, could be consigned to the apothecaries for the compounding of medicine, or to the artist whose business requires it, it would be an immeasurably greater blessing than if some neighboring state should put into our coffers millions of dollars, and insure us a diminution of three-fourths of our criminal trials and imprisonments, and of our almshouse tenants. And now, in view of these facts, can we appeal in vain, when it can be shown that there never was so dire a curse so entirely within our power to remove? It is the strongest of enemies—more terrible, cruel and unrelenting than the Turk; & yet none was ever attacked with such absolute certainty of conquest. It is the most dire of all the plagues which have ever scourged our beloved country; and yet no epidemic could ever be so readily stopped in its ravages, were all but willing to have it stopped. It only requires a unanimous vote of the state, and to-morrow we are unburdened from the heaviest of our taxes—saved from the most malignant and destructive plague with which Heaven ever chastened us. Surely then, indifference on this subject must be criminal, if it would be criminal to sit still and see our neighbors' property devastated, their children beggared, their temporal & eternal prospects blasted, and yet make no effort to prevent it.

In the name of humanity, and for the honor of our state, let us arise as one man, and break the chains of self-imposed slavery. If the ruthless savage had invaded our frontier, surely the appeal would not be in vain—our young men would forsake their homes, their business, and risk their lives in their country's defence. But here is an enemy as real and as cruel; and where then is the spirit of '76, if we are unwilling to make a sacrifice, if such it be, of personal gratification, or of pecuniary interest, that the community may be delivered from so great a curse? But you may inquire, What can I, a single individual, do? Much. The state is composed of individuals. If every individual adopts the resolution for the public good, "I will use no more ardent spirits," then the work is accomplished; or if you singly adopt this resolution, the making it known will exert an influence on some one or more to do the same.—This is the reason why your name is requested. THE PLEDGE TO OTHERS IS NOT IN EXERCISE FOR YOUR OWN SAKE. Some have scorned to bind themselves in this way; but they have mistaken the design of it. It is not for yourself, but for others. Our forefathers pledged themselves to drink no tea under British taxation. Now, is it not manifest that, however firmly any number of individuals around Boston might have kept the secret resolution of drinking no tea, the moral influence of that resolution on the country would have been wholly lost had they not made this public pledge. And if you would see the moral influence of pledges on a larger scale, recur to the solemn day of '76, when the band of patriots rallied round the altar of liberty, and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. That pledge shook the political world. But these men did not need the pledge for themselves. It was to confirm the wavering; to present to tyranny a solid phalanx of men bent on liberty or death. We want their sons to imitate them. Almost all that has been accomplished already, to diminish the amount of drunkenness in our land, has been effected by the temperate who have publicly enlisted their influence in favor of total abstinence, as the only effectual remedy. Your name may save one, two, one hundred, and ultimately, perhaps, a thousand, from the disgrace, the wretchedness, the grave of a drunkard.

Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, we call upon you to increase your efforts in this work of mercy, and if agreeable to your feelings, read this address to your people from the pulpit.

Parents, we call upon you to enlist your children on the side of total abstinence. It can do them no injury, and may save one or more of them from ruin, and will make your family a little regiment in the army of reform. Enlist your domestics, because it will increase the respectability, happiness, and value, of this class of our citizens.

Masters of apprentices, employers of laborers, and clerks, we call upon you, as men possessed of influence, to combine with us in a cause of the deepest importance to those who are under your charge.

Magistrates, and men elected to public office, we appeal to you as guardians of the general interest, and protectors of the public mor-

als, to give the sanction of your influence to this work.

Christians, professing to have the spirit of Christ, surely this appeal cannot be in vain to you. Your very profession is a declaration that you live for the glory of God, the good of men, and the advancement of truth, temperance, righteousness, and happiness. All these are to be secured, to a very great extent, by the success of the Temperance Reformation. To you we look with the fullest confidence, because you have already pledged yourselves to abstain from every thing that will injure others.

To Ladies, we would suggest for imitation the example already set by the most influential females in many parts of the state. Your influence is great; and the peculiar considerations are weighty, which urge you to enlist in this cause. While husbands, brothers, fathers, sons, have been drinking from the fiery cup, many of you have drunk, in solitude, the bitterest drops in the cup of sorrow. Mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, we entreat you to throw your gentle influence around society, to hold it back from the enchanted cup of death. Surely your hearts will bleed at the facts we have recited. Surely you will unite with us. And with all your sex on our side, we shall feel that the work is more than half accomplished.

The State Society claim from an intelligent community a serious attention to the subject of this circular. It seeks only to enlighten and persuade by the free distribution of information, and by mild argument. From the first, the avowed object has been, to persuade the community to abandon, entirely, the use of ardent spirits. The society would recommend to all the friends of the cause, great forbearance, and charity. The subject is still of recent agitation; the habit which is attempted to be reformed has been of long duration; no one should be judged hastily for not, at once, being convinced; all the friends of the cause have to do, is to be diligent and persevering in placing the important matter fairly and kindly before the public.

[Signed by the Officers of the Society.]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Allen, London papers to March 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th, both inclusive, were received at New York.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116.

The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin.

Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1365; deaths 742; or more than half. In other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases, 1803; deaths, 696. Where the disease has ceased, total cases, 5088; deaths, 1,517. Grand total cases 6,891, deaths, 2213.

Five persons lost their lives at Manchester on the 23d, by the explosion of a steam boiler, at the "extensive calendar house" of Messrs. Goddard and Co. Several others were badly scalded.

Mr. Van Buren had audience of leave of his Majesty, on the 22d.

The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116, it was brought up to the House of Lords on the 26th March, and read a third time. On motion of Earl Grey, that it should be read a second time on Thursday next, a debate ensued, of which we give an abstract. It is important, as showing that the Peers intend to go into a committee on the Bill; and from the observations made by the principal anti-reform Lords, we should collect that they intend to introduce such amendments as will completely change its most important features.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The London Courier of the 24th March says: We learn from a private source, on which we have reason to rely, that, notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, it is intended, in the event of the invasion of Portugal by the forces under the command of Don Pedro, that the Spanish Troops, now on the Frontier as an army of observation, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of aiding Miguel in his endeavors to retain an usurped Crown. Shortly after the reply of the Spanish Cabinet to the remonstrances of Lord Palmerston, a meeting of the Apostolic Junta was held, at which it was resolved, with the direct concurrence of the King, that as the restoration of the constitutional system in Spain must inevitably follow the success of Don Pedro in Portugal, it was essential for the protection of the Throne and the Clergy that assistance should be given to Don Miguel.

This having been unanimously agreed to, it was suggested that private orders should be given to the Generals commanding the army of Observation, to enter Portugal on the summons of the Usurper, with an intimation that, although it might become necessary on the part of the Ministry to disavow the act, the Junta and the King would take especial care to reward the officers who should by their obedience to the orders of the Junta evince their regard for the Altar and the Throne.

It will be asked, perhaps, how a proceeding intended to be kept a secret should be known to us. We can only reply that the authority upon which we make it public is too respectable to admit of doubt.

A Paris letter of the same date says: The only news from Madrid is, that the want of bread was beginning to be felt in that capital, for the coregidor had sold 130,000 fanegas of corn, the produce of which is considered to have been sent to Don Miguel. But the want of corn in Madrid will be soon relieved by the abundant supply existing in the fertile Castiles.

DOMESTIC.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

The Western Mail received this morning furnishes the following account of a terrible accident on board a steamboat, in which the loss of lives is supposed to be more extensive than any yet known in our country. From the Nashville Republican, Saturday night, April 14.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steam boat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine by fire, on the 9th instant, about 25 miles above that place; and the destruction therewith of sixty or seventy lives, either by drowning or burning. The news appears to have been communicated by Capt. HAMILTON himself, thus leaving no room to doubt its correctness.—8 or 10 cabin passengers, and 50 or 60 deck passengers, were lost; among the former, Mrs. Robert T. Walker and child; and Mr. Robert Stothart, of this place. The Brandywine was on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Memphis to a friend in this place dated April 10th.

Capt. Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the steam boat Brandywine, and reports that 8 o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place, wind blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames; and before it was possible to run her ashore, between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river and were drowned, or burned to death.

It is said that Captain Hamilton and his pilot, although surrounded by the flames, stuck manfully to the boat until she grounded, about 50 yards from the shore, when the Captain, much scorched, reached the bank by the help of a line.

The light was very perceptible upon the coast opposite for ten miles into the country.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette had a conversation with several of the passengers of the Brandywine, who had arrived in that city, and they stated that at the time the boat took fire she was racing with the steam boat Hudson; that the Brandywine had stopped for an hour and a half to make some repairs; that on getting under headway a large quantity of rosin was thrown into the fires, which caused the sparks to fly very thick, and to set fire to some straw which lay near the chimneys; that the wind blew hard down the river; that the number of passengers and hands on board was about two hundred—and that out of the whole there was but seventy-five saved.

The passengers were landed on an island, many of whom died of the burning before morning. In attempting to get the yawl out the steam boat ran upon and sunk her. The accounts given by the passengers of the number on board, vary—some saying 200, others 230; but all agree, that the number found living, in the morning, upon the island, was seventy-five. Nine women were lost, six of whom were black servants.

The following is as correct a list as we have been able to obtain of the names of persons lost. The gentleman who furnished it to us states that it contains the names of about one third of those known to be lost among the deck passengers, and the names of all the cabin passengers who lost their lives.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Robert Walker and child, Nashville, Tennessee.
"A Sparks, Vicksburg, Miss.
Mr. Robert Stothart, Nashville, Tenn.
J. H. Millard, Williamson Co. Tenn.
H. H. Davenport, Shawneetown, Ill.
D. Farley, River's Woodyard, Miss. river.
DECK PASSENGERS.
Leonard Hamilton, Washington Co. Ky.
James Ford, Abraham Osborne, Ohio.
John Moch, Harrison Co. Ind.
Benajah Williams, Meigs Co. Ohio.
Bruce Jackson, Montgomery Co. Tenn.
—Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edwin B. Bee, Athens Co. Ohio.
John Mortimer, } Maysville, Ky.
B. Mortimer, }
Martin Cazine, }
—Wright, }
—Moore, }
W. L. Tracy, Hamilton county, O.
Benjamin Murrell, Nashville.
—Rolls, Maysville, Ky.
John Adams, Robertson county, Tenn.
E. Wright, } Hart county, Ky.
Jas Saunders, }
Wm. Atterbury, }
—Leonard, }

H. McMillan,
1 man and wife, names unknown,
1 very old man from Tennessee,
12 others, names unknown,
4 deck hands, 2 free and 2 slaves,
1 cook,—1 boy attached to engine,
1 fireman, free,
3 women belonging to boat,
2 do. passengers,
1 mulatto woman and child, Louisville,
John Davis, a lad attached to S. B. Kentuck'n.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

The steam boat Poluxonia, a short time after she left Cincinnati, on her upward passage, came in contact with the Hornet, which was coming into port, by which considerable injury was done. We regret to say, the Captain of the Hornet was killed, and another person very seriously injured. Particulars not ascertained.

The Salem (Mass.) Theatre is about to be fitted up for a Church.

The following are extracts of a letter from a friend and resident, postmarked March 3d, and dated

FORT WINNEBAGO, Feb 29, 1832.

"The Small Pox has been raging among the neighboring Indians, and has at length reached the Winnebagoes.—This has created a great panic among them—they are now flocking in from distant villages to be vaccinated.

"This winter has been incomparably the coldest I have ever experienced.—What think you of the thermometer at 35 degrees below zero? And there have been scarcely fifteen days since the 25th Nov. that the thermometer has been above zero—it has ranged from 10 to 25!—"*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

The Charleston Southern Patriot received to day, contains the following, by which it appears the two parties that divide the State, are determined to settle their difficulties in a summary manner, without the interference of distant interests.

The War begun.—We learn, with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterized the struggle between the Union and Nullification parties of Sumter, has at length terminated in blows of violence. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two, serious injuries. We are in possession of some of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public, until the statement undergoes more general confirmation.

A trunk, containing a quantity of valuable clothing, was recently stolen from a public house, in this city, by a young man of genteel appearance and respectable connexions, residing in Lancaster.

He had stopped, for a day or two, at the house from whence the trunk was taken; and late in the evening, told the bar-keeper, who had several trunks in his keeping belonging to travellers, that he intended leaving the city, in one of the early lines, & would take his trunk away, which he did: selecting one from amongst several, and missing by mere chance a trunk, containing specie and other valuable articles, belonging to the master of a vessel.

It appears he directed the porter to leave it in front of a house, in Market street, where he took possession of it. The trunk has been found at a public house, about sixteen miles from the city, on the Lancaster road, where he had succeeded in raising a sum of money upon it. The owner attempted to recover it, on Monday, but returned without success, as the holder insists on being refunded.

The young man was arrested in Lancaster, and is in prison, in this city, awaiting his trial. It is said he was shortly to have been married to a respectable young lady, residing in Lancaster. *Phil. Chron.*

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Knight, of New Hampshire, on the Tariff, lately delivered in the Senate of the United States. It displays an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles influencing commercial prosperity and of the sectional resources of our country.

"Sir, what do we ask? Nothing but the privilege of earning a living from the sweat of the face. We say to Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, take our manufactures at the price others will make them at; give us, in exchange, your corn, flour, hams, or bacon, lumber, and what else you have to spare. We ask for no money. To the cotton growing States, send us your cotton to spin; we will pay you in cloth at a fair price—at a reduced price.—We will aid in the increase of consumption of your staple production, and assist to keep a firm and steady market for it throughout the world. Of Pennsylvania, we ask, in exchange, Coal, and other productions of her soil and manufactures; but above all, give us Coal; we could not obtain the half we needed the last year; increase your diligence and grant us more Coal. To the West, we say, send us your productions and take our cottons; we have tasted largely of your pork and hams; send us lead, copper, furs, peltry, buckhorns & skins, buffalo robes, (and a few tongues, if you have them to spare) cattle, horn tips, & hides; wool, as much as you please; in short, any thing you grow or raise, and you shall have cotton shirts, checks, and prints, quantity and price to your heart's content. Turn your attention to raising madder: the growth of it is well adapted to your soil and climate: you will find it a profitable culture, and it will always command a good price in the market. Much is now used, and more is wanted. All that we have is imported from Europe—I believe mostly from France and Holland."

Report of the *Cynthia* in the West Indies.—A letter received in New York dated St. Thomas, April 7th, contains the following:—

Letters received here yesterday from St. Kitts, state that an English ship of war had arrived there from Barbadoes, with the *Cynthia* on board.—Twenty-five cases occurred in three days, but none of them had as yet proved fatal.

The Warsaw Gazette states that there is living at Pultsk, near the frontiers of Lithuania, a shepherd, named Demetrius Grabowski, aged 160 years!

Laws of Pennsylvania.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT
To the act entitled "An act for the regulation
of the militia of this commonwealth."

SECT. 1. That the Adjutant General
is hereby authorized to purchase two
hundred copies of cavalry tactics, the
expenses of which shall not exceed two
dollars per copy, to be distributed so
as to allow to the commanding officer
of each troop, one copy, the expense to
be paid to his order on the state Treas-
urer, in the usual way.

SECT. 2. That each company of Ri-
flemen shall be allowed two dollars per
day, for music on stated days of train-
ing, to be paid by the proper Brigade
Inspector, as other musicians are paid
by the act to which this is supplemen-
tary.

Sections three and four, are of a local
character.

SECT. 5. That where troops of cavalry
are so situated, that three troops can-
not be conveniently formed into a bat-
talion, two troops, consisting of one
hundred men, may be formed into a bat-
talion, and elect one major, one adju-
tant, one quarter master, and one sur-
geon.

SECT. 6. That each company and
troop of regularly organized volunteers,
shall be entitled to tents, and other camp
equipage, in the proportion of one tent
and the necessary equipage, now in the
several arsenals of the State, to every
three officers, and the same to every six
men, to be drawn under the same regu-
lations as are prescribed by the act to
which this is a further supplement
for furnishing arms and accoutrements.
Provided, That not more than a proper
proportion shall be allowed to any bri-
gade, if the volunteers of other brigades
shall apply for the same, and in all cas-
es, the senior companies in each bri-
gade shall have preference, but no tents
shall be given, except where a regiment
or battalion shall agree to do camp du-
ty, at least three days in succession in
each year.

SECT. 7. That the Adjutant General
shall not, hereafter, issue arms to any
other than regular organized volunteer
troops or companies, anything contain-
ed in the proviso to the forty-first sec-
tion of the act, to which this is a sup-
plement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The remaining sections, are also of a
local bearing.

AN ACT entitled "A further supplement to
"An act for taking lands in execution."

SECT. 1. That all the provisions of
the second section of an act, entitled "A
supplement to an act for taking lands in
execution for payment of debts, and for
confirming partitions in several instan-
ces heretofore made" passed the twen-
ty-third day of March, 1764, and of the
first section of an act, entitled "A sup-
plement to an act to enable the justices
of the supreme court to hold circuit
courts within this commonwealth,"
passed the second day of April, 1803, be,
and the same are hereby extended to
cases where sheriffs' or coroners' deeds
for lands and tenements sold on execu-
tion, are, or hereafter may be defective,
ly executed or acknowledged, and the
several courts of this commonwealth,
are hereby empowered, to grant the
same relief and perfect the title of pur-
chasers in cases of defective and informal
execution or acknowledgment of
sheriffs' or coroners' deeds, in the same
manner, and on the same terms and con-
ditions, as in cases provided for by the
aforesaid sections of the several acts of
assembly above recited.

Battalion Orders.

THE American Union Battalion of
Volunteers, composed of the Gettysburg
Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty
Riflemen, and Mountpleasant
Riflemen, will parade for drill and in-
spection, in the borough of Gettysburg,
on Saturday the 19th day of May next,
precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.

April 17. tp

Battalion Orders!

The York & Adams County Liberty Bat-
talion of Volunteers,
Composed of the DILLSBURG GUARDS,
PETERSBURG INVINCIBLES, and the
FRANKLIN GUARDS, will parade for drill
and inspection, in Butt's-town, on Monday
the 21st day of May next, precisely at 10 o-
clock, A. M. By order of the Major,
WM. MOORHEAD, Adjutant.

April 24. tp

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on
Monday the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order,
G. ARMOR, O. S.

April 24. tp

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at Jacob Ruffesberger's,
in Mountjoy township, on Monday the 7th of
May, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order,
GEO. EPLEY, O. S.

April 24. tp

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at Samuel Eichenberger's,
Bonaughtown, on Monday the 7th of May,
at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.
Those who have left their Company,
are desired to deliver up their muskets in the
same order they received them.
GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.

April 24. tp

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on
Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of
Mr. Samuel Eichenberger, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order,
JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24. tp

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE NINTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 6th of May.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots

prize of \$20,000

6,000 51

2,500 51

2,270 51

1,000 102

500 1530

250 11475

100

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, April 24. tp

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 8,

22 14 48 20 23 40 24 43 38

20—23—24—A Prize of

\$1,000,

Sold to a Gentleman in the Country.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other
persons concerned, that the Ad-
ministration Accounts of the Estates of
the deceased persons hereafter named,
will be presented to the Orphans'
Court of Adams county, for confirma-
tion and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th
day of May next, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Admin-
istrator of the estate of Martin Carl, de-
ceased.

The account of David Eicker, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of John Mixel,
deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner &
Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the es-
tate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of Isaac Cato,
deceased.

The account of James A. Thomp-
son, Administrator of the estate of
Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of Enoch My-
ers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Exe-
cutor of the estate of Margaret Bushey,
deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Exe-
cutor of the estate of William Bigham,
deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Exe-
cutor of the estate of Mary McIlvain,
deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq.,
Administrator of the estate of Jacob
Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Admin-
istrator of the estate of David Hoff-
man, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Exe-
cutor of the estate of Peter Deardorff,
deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of Barbara
Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Exe-
cutor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, de-
ceased.

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and
David Denwiddie, Administrators of
the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, de-
ceased.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff,
Administrator of the estate of Abra-
ham Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and
Henry Lott, Administrators of the es-
tate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and
John Shensfelder, Administrators of the
estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and
Martin Clunk, Administrators of the
estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—
The Guardianship account of John
Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and
James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 24, 1832. tp

New Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms the Public, that he has o-
pened a Store in the house of Mr. Ro-
bert Taylor, (formerly Lashell's), on
the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg
to York. He has on hand, and
will constantly keep,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

and every other article usually kept in a

Country Store.

The public are invited to call and

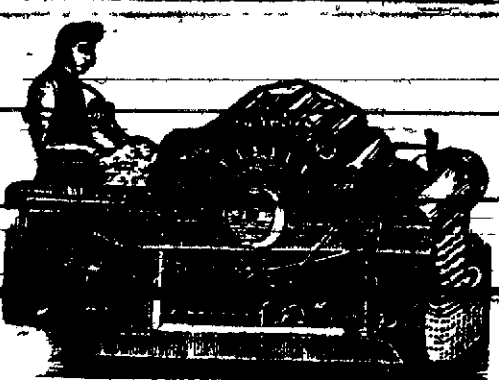
examine for themselves.

ROGER CLAXTON.

April 10. tp

The Full-blooded
HORSE,
VETO,
(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.)
WILL be kept this season, ending
on the 1st of July, at Carlisle
and Gettysburg, every other week al-
ternately—commencing at Gettysburg,
on the 2d inst. For his Pedigree and
other particulars, see Bills.
THOMAS CHANEY.

April 3. tp

**MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.**

THE Subscribers respectfully in-
form their Friends, and the Pub-
lic generally, that they have again taken
the well-known Establishment on Mid-
dle-Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz,
where they will, with the greatest
promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,
and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Fac-
tory is in complete order, they assure
all those who may favor them with their
custom, that their work shall be done
in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who

live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will
be received, after the 7th of May, at the
following places, viz:

Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township,
Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town,
Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill,
Wm. Feiree's, on Marsh-creek,

Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
John Yett's, two taverns.

Ruffesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road,
Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg,
Delaplane's Tavern, near Laney-Town,
Elmer's Store, near Null's Mill,
John Kephart's, at Traveller's Mill,

Capt. Sluss's,
Adam J. Schenck's, near Sell's Mill,
Gribble's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge,
Widow Black's, and Daughler's Store, in Em-
mitsburg,

J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's
Store, in Gettysburg;

where they will attend once in every
two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who
send Wool to the above places, to be
particular to attach their names, and
written directions therewith, to prevent
mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufac-
turing, as low as at any Factory in the
neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

April 17. tp

COLUMBUS**Woollen Factory.**

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms the Public, that he has lea-
sed the

Fulling Establishment,
formerly known as Adam Snyder's, and
recently, as Samuel Diller's Carding and
Fulling Mill. This Establishment has
been enlarged suitable for a Manufac-
tury, and is situated on the head wa-
ters of Little Conowago creek, York
county, four miles from Hanover, seven
from Littlestown, and one and a half
from the Turnpike leading from Han-
over to Baltimore—where he intends to
carry on the

MANUFACTURING
FROM THE FLEECE, INTO
Narrow Cloth, Cassinets, Linsey, Blan-
kets, Flannel, cross-buried or plain,
Carpets, grithed or figured.

ALSO—RAG CARPET,
for which the subscriber has on hand a
quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready
colored, that he can sell at a moderate
price.

DYEING,
in the most substantial and durable
manner, will be executed, such as Indi-
go Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink,
Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and
all other brilliant colors, will be dyed
on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Wool-
len Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and
dress, will be particularly attended to,
and done on the most reasonable terms
and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible
for all work which may be entrusted
to his care, and not done in a workman-
like manner, if received in good order.

From his own personal knowledge of
the business, and regular attendance,
he hopes to receive a liberal share of
public patronage.

For the convenience of those
persons at a distance, the Subscriber
will take in work at the store of Jacob
Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store,
Littlestown; Joseph Lefever's tavern,
on the Frederick road; and at the ta-
vern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford.

from whence it will be taken every two
weeks (from the beginning of May
next) and returned as soon as finished.
Persons bringing Wool to be carded
from a considerable distance to the
Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it
with them in Rolls.

The price of Carding will be as mo-
derate as at any other place in the
neighborhood. Wool, or any other
kind of saleable Country Produce, at a
fair price, will be taken as pay for
work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.

April 24. tp

DOCTOR**DAVID GILBERT.**

Residence in the House recently occupied
by the Rev. David McConaughy,
Baltimore-street.

April 17. tp

JOHN GEISELMAN,
Coach-Trimmer, and Har-
ness-Maker.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends
and the Public at large, that he
has REMOVED his Shop to the New
Building on Middle-street, nearly op-
posite the Methodist Meeting-house—
where he will carry on both the above
branches of business in all their de-
tails, and on the most extensive scale.
All kinds of Work in the above Trades
will be executed with elegance and de-
spatch, and at the most reduced prices
—and he hopes, by diligent attention
to business, and the neatness and excel-
lence of his work, to merit and receive
a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on
hand for sale,
CIGS,
Barouches,
and all other kinds of
Wheel Carriages

He forbears to say any thing of his
qualifications, but will be judged by the
work which he has heretofore done—
to which the most critical examination
is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. tp

EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public
generally, that he has taken that well
known TAVERN STAND, on the
corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets,
Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP
HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a
handsome and comfortable manner—
The House is large and commodious;
and the Stabling extensive and conven-
ient. His Bar shall at all times be
furnished with the best of Liquors; and
his Table abundantly supplied. His
Beds are good; and a steady and at-
tentive Hostler will always be kept—In
short, no pains shall be spared by him
to accommodate Travellers and others,
and render them comfortable; and he
hopes, by his attention, to merit and
receive a generous support from his
Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tp

LOOK HERE!

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public
generally, that he continues to carry
on the

CABINET-MAKING,
in all its various branches, in Balti-
more-street, a few doors south of Mr.
D. McCreary's Saddler's shop—where
he will manufacture and keep on hand
a General and Extensive Assortment
of **FIRST-RATE**

Furniture.
All kinds of LUMBER and
COUNTRY PRODUCE will be ta-
ken in exchange for Work—for which
the highest market price will be given
He would also inform the Public
that he continues to make

COFFINS,
with neatness and despatch. He has
also provided himself with a HEARSE
for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to
business, to receive a liberal share of
patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tp

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATYNG Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANTEE,

FROM the encouragement received,
I have been induced to commence
the Manufacturing of the following
Articles, viz:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PAWS,

Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to
Custom work, as he has done hereto-
fore. He warrants and stands good
for all work done in his Shop; that the
same shall not be exceeded by any Es-
tablishment in the United States.

be thankfully received, the same atten-
ded to with promptness, done in the
best manner, and on the most accom-
modating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tp

FOR SALE.

THE UNBORN TIME OF A
NEGRO BOY,
Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of
J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tp

Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers
resident in Adams county, are
requested to make payment, without
delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr.
H. WITMER, because all accounts
remaining unpaid on the 1st of June
next, the subscriber will be under the
necessity of transferring, in payment
of the debt of the Institution, made on
the faith of these subscriptions, in the
erection of the Seminary Edifice
CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.

April 10. tp

JOHN ROTH,
Portrait & Sign Painter.

HAS taken possession of the house
lately occupied by Mr. Henry C.
Neinstedt, and next door to the Print-
ing-office of the "Republican States-
man," Baltimore-street, Gettysburg—
He informs the Public in general, that
he paints **PORTRAITS** and **SIGNS,**
with Oil or Water colors. All orders
will be promptly executed on reasona-
ble terms.

April 24. tp

Journeyman Carpenters
WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ
immediately several Journeyman
Carpenters, to whom constant employ-
ment and good wages will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Gettysburg, April 17. tp

1,000 Bushels of LIME.

THE Subscriber, living half a mile
from Millers-Town, Adams county,
offers to his Friends and the Public,
1,000 bushels of **FRESH LIME,** at a
low rate.

ROBERT SLEMMONS.

April 17. tp

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the
2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and
trained, as follows, viz:—
IN COMPANIES, on Monday the
7th of May next, at such places as the
Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz.
The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment,
on Monday the 14th; the 2d do. of do.
on Tuesday the 15th;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regi-
ment, on Wednesday the 16th; the 2d
do. of do. on Thursday the 17th;